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ALBANIA. 20 Aug.—Yugoslav protest *re* frontier incident (*see* Yugoslavia).

26 Aug.—Yugoslavia. The Government sent a reply to the Yugoslav Note, expressing 'deep regret' at the shooting of the Yugoslav shepherd and offering to pay his family half the amount due to them as compensation. The Note said that although the shepherd had not stopped when challenged the Government considered the incident an unfortunate accident which might have been avoided if the frontier guards had preserved their *sang froid*. They would be severely punished.

ALGERIA. 20 Aug.—Disorders. Serious disorders occurred in the department of Constantine where terrorists mounted a series of carefully co-ordinated attacks at Philippeville, Constantine, Oued Zenati, and other places. Large numbers of troops finally brought the situation under control. Total deaths were later reported as: European civilians seventy, French troops thirty-one, loyal Muslims fifteen, and rebels 524.

21 Aug.—Rebels attacked the town of Guelma in eastern Algeria. They were repulsed and lost fifty dead and twelve wounded. Nine members of the security forces were wounded. Smaller numbers of rebels attacked four neighbouring villages but in each case withdrew on the arrival of French reinforcements.

French troops, after evacuating all the women and children, razed nine Muslim villages stated to have been 'hotbeds of rebellion'.

23 Aug.—Khenchoul Ali Ben Youssef, leader of the Algerian nationalist organization in France, was arrested with another Algerian and charged with plotting against the external security of the State.

At the funeral of some thirty European victims at Philippeville there were angry anti-Government demonstrations. The mayor ordered Government wreaths to be removed, and the Prefect was hissed by onlookers.

25 Aug.—M. Soustelle, Governor-General of Algeria, denied press reports that Algerian rebels were receiving arms from across the Libyan border. He said the rebels were manifestly short of arms, and many of their attacks on police and army posts had been aimed at procuring them.

26 Aug.—The army claimed to have succeeded in quelling the revolt. It was stated that at least 1,200 rebels had been killed, hundreds of prisoners taken, and large supplies of arms captured.

27 Aug.—The World Bank announced a thirty-year loan of \$10 m. for an electrical power project for harnessing the river Djen Djen.

28 Aug.—In three clashes in the Constantine department twenty-three rebels were killed. French casualties were one killed and two wounded.

30 Aug.—The state of emergency was extended to the whole of Algeria.

ARGENTINA. 19 Aug.—Dr Leloir, chairman of the Peronista Party executive, told a party meeting that the attitude of the Opposition parties had destroyed hopes of peaceful coexistence. In future the

Peronistas would hold public demonstrations and drive their enemies from the streets of Buenos Aires.

The Roman Catholic hierarchy protested to Dr Albrieu, Minister of the Interior and Justice, against the 'renewed campaign of calumny and defamation' against the Church by the Government and official press.

21 Aug.—The Government newspaper *Democracia* accused the Church of interfering in the students' organizations, and referred to the 'pernicious political infiltration of clericalism and Communism'.

The Minister of the Interior and Justice threatened to remove from parental authority and place under the care of the State children under sixteen years of age found carrying firearms, taking part in public disturbances, or attending clandestine meetings late at night.

25 Aug.—Foreign Minister. It was announced that the resignation of Dr Remorino, Foreign Minister, had been accepted and that he would be succeeded by Dr Martinez.

28 Aug.—Burning of Churches. The Peronista press published articles indignantly denying recent statements in New York by Cardinal Spellman and Mgr Schultheiss to the effect that the burning of churches in Buenos Aires on 16 June was not the work of the Communists but of the Peronistas who had used petrol carried in vans of the Eva Perón Foundation and the Ministry of Education.

29 Aug.—The chief of federal police, Inspector-General Gamboa, announced the discovery of another subversive plot involving patrician families living in a certain residential quarter of Buenos Aires. He said the plot would not have endangered the Government and would only have caused disorders. The leaders had not yet been found. Some arms and a large quantity of ammunition had been seized.

Ministerial Change. A decree was issued accepting the resignation of Dr Mende, Minister for Technical Affairs, and appointing Dr Yesari as his successor.

31 Aug.—The State radio announced that General Perón had offered his resignation to the General Confederation of Labour which had refused to accept it and had called for a stoppage of work throughout the country. The radio called on workers of greater Buenos Aires to assemble in the Plaza de Mayo to demand that the President withdraw his resignation.

In a letter informing the head of the Peronista party executive of his decision to resign General Perón had said that he had heard that the party's enemies would not cease their hostility unless he left the Government. He believed he was in his post by the immense will of the people. Honour and dignity compelled him to offer to withdraw. He believed his withdrawal would strengthen the Peronista movement and enable it to fight its enemies better. His age and weariness were beginning to weigh too heavily. He was tired of ingratitude and disillusionment. Recent events were too much for him.

All members of the Senate and the Peronista majority in the Chamber announced that they would resign unless General Perón withdrew his resignation.

Argentina (*continued*)

In the evening a crowd assembled in the Plaza de Mayo, estimated at about 50,000, and was addressed by Senor de Peitro, general secretary of the Confederation, who said, they must all stay there until General Perón withdrew his resignation. General Perón himself appeared later and announced that he had decided to withdraw his resignation at the people's request. The announcement was received with great cheering and the sounding of the siren of the newspaper *La Prensa*, reserved only for sensational news.

In his speech General Perón said that if their enemies showed violence, the Peronistas would show more violence. For every Peronista killed they would take five lives. The Peronistas must be ready to man the trenches. He asked the people to guard him against assassination, and he ended with an appeal for calm.

The General Confederation of Labour called off the stoppage of work after General Perón had announced his decision not to resign.

AUSTRALIA. 24 Aug.—Budget. The Treasurer, Sir Arthur Fadden, introduced in the House the budget for the financial year beginning 1 July 1955. It estimated a total revenue of £A1,114,775,000, which was £56 m. more than the previous year, and expenditure at £A1,066,105,000. The defence appropriation was £A190 m., compared with £A177·5 m. spent in 1954-5. There were no tax reductions but certain concessions to pensioners.

AUSTRIA. 30 Aug.—Accession of Czechoslovakia to Austrian state treaty (*see Czechoslovakia*).

BRITISH HONDURAS. 31 Aug.—Following a request by the majority party for more constitutional authority for elected members of the Executive Council, the acting Governor announced a redistribution of responsibilities in Government departments.

BRITISH SOMALILAND. 19 Aug.—Ethiopia. The Government Information Department said that refugees from Ethiopia had reported that preparations were being made for further public mass executions of Somalis at Jigjiga, Genasenei, and at El Amhar in Ethiopia.

(Seven Somalis had been publicly hanged at Jigjiga on 12 August having been convicted on a charge of murdering a policeman. They were said to have been in prison for four years after a disturbance over taxation in which the policeman was killed.)

BURMA. 24 Aug.—Reports received in Rangoon said that a band of Communist rebels had raided a British owned rubber estate off the Mergui coast and burned down five bungalows.

26 Aug.—Floods. It was officially stated that more than 100 villages and 100,000 acres of rice lands had been inundated about sixty miles north of Rangoon in the worst floods for fifty years.

CANADA. 25 Aug.—General Simonds. It was announced that Lieut-General Simonds, Chief of the Canadian General Staff, would be retiring during the next week and would be succeeded by Major-General Graham.

26 Aug.—China. Mr Pearson, Minister for External Affairs, in an address to the Women's Canadian Club in Vancouver, said that while it would be 'unrealistic and premature' to say that Communist China had abandoned all aggressive aims, it had been less threatening and there had been less talk of attacking Formosa. With insistence, the question of Formosa and the coastal islands could be settled by discussions between the two Chinese Governments. Without undue optimism it would be unwise to ignore this improvement. It would also be important not to confuse any form of recognition with approval of the regime. He believed that the time was coming, 'and soon', when the question of recognition of the Peking Government should be reconsidered with friendly Governments. At the same time Mr Pearson reaffirmed that the greatest possible unity of the free world was always a major objective of Canadian policy, and that Canada's attitude towards Communism remained unchanged. Mr Pearson also referred to hopeful developments in relations with Moscow.

CEYLON. 19 Aug.—Portugal. It was learned that a Portuguese request to establish a legation in Colombo had been rejected.

21 Aug.—Indians in Ceylon. It was learnt that a Note had been received from Mr Nehru, Prime Minister of India, expressing dissatisfaction at the rate at which Indians were being registered as Ceylon citizens, and commenting on the steep decline in registrations since the signing of the pact between India and Ceylon in January 1954. Mr Nehru said he must decline a Ceylon request for a list of Indian passport holders in Ceylon because it had nothing to do with the agreement. He also declined the request that the Indian High Commission in Colombo should help in the deportation of Indians convicted of entering Ceylon illicitly by giving them documents to travel to India. He appealed to Sir John Kotelawala, Prime Minister, to reverse the 'unhappy trends' in the implementation of the pact.

28 Aug.—Arab-Israeli Tension. Sir John Kotelawala, Prime Minister, issued a statement welcoming Mr Dulles's proposals for the easing of tension in the Middle East (*see United States*) and offering the assistance of Ceylon in the search for a peaceful solution.

CHILE. 26 Aug.—Customs and port workers declared a sympathetic strike in support of Government employees who had stopped work the day before. The workers were demanding higher wages to meet the increased cost of living.

A disturbance occurred among strikers in Santiago. In quelling it the police charged strikers and threw tear gas.

27 Aug.—The Central Unica de Trabajadores (equivalent to the General Confederation of Labour) severed its previously cordial relations with the Government.

Chile (*continued*)

28 Aug.—The Government declared a state of emergency because of aggravation of the strikes and arrested 104 strike leaders. Left wing Radicals and all parties further to the left had blamed the Government for indecision and announced their support for the strikers.

The Minister of the Interior said the Government could not increase its wage offer because there was not enough money in the Treasury.

31 Aug.—Several hundred strike leaders were arrested bringing the total to 850. Nearly 50,000 men and women were idle as a result of the strikes, most of them employees in the public health service.

President Ibanez sent a message to Congress asking for the grant of extraordinary powers for six months to enable the Government to deal with a 'seditious plan conceived by extremists who were bringing Chile to a state of chaos'.

CHINA. 22 Aug.—**Railway System.** Peking Radio said that about two thousand miles of new trunk lines would be added to the railway system under the first five-year plan ending in 1957.

23 Aug.—**Sinkiang.** The New China News Agency announced that Sinkiang, the largest province of China, would become the autonomous region of Sinkiang Uigur in September.

24 Aug.—U.S. approach to India concerning repatriation of Chinese in the United States and detained Americans in China (*see United States*).

Grain Rationing. Peking Radio announced grain rationing for 100 m. inhabitants of towns and cities, together with new measures designed to produce more grain and move available food into urban areas. The grain ration varied according to age, type of work, and grain-eating habits in different parts.

Goa. Chinese newspapers supported India's claim to Goa.

CONFERENCE ON PEACEFUL USES OF ATOMIC ENERGY.

21 Aug.—The plenary conference ended.

22 Aug.—Representatives of Britain, United States, France, Canada, Russia, and Czechoslovakia began a series of meetings in Geneva to consider the 'technical aspects of guaranteeing the peaceful uses of atomic energy'.

27 Aug.—The six-Power talks were concluded.

CYPRUS. 18 Aug.—Thirty-one arrests were made in Agros following the imposition of a curfew for failure to co-operate in investigations into a recent attack on a police station and an attempt on the station sergeant.

22 Aug.—The curfew at Agros was lifted.

24 Aug.—Turkish Note to Britain on dangers to Turkish minority (*see Turkey*).

Mr Menderes on Cyprus (*see Turkey*).

26 Aug.—Archbishop Makarios, speaking in St John's Cathedral, Nicosia, said that if the decisions of the forthcoming London conference did not conform to the will of the Cyprus people they would not be

acceptable. The Cyprus question was purely one of self-determination. The talks were no place for a settlement. As Cypriots were absent they would in no way be bound by the talks. 'If they do not satisfy our aspirations we shall march on with the same faith to the United Nations. If we find no satisfaction we shall continue the struggle, we shall not yield, and we shall not lose heart.'

28 Aug.—A detective constable was shot dead in Nicosia as a Communist meeting was breaking up. The meeting had condemned the London talks, demanded 'unconditional' self-determination, and approved militant action to achieve it. Militant action was also approved at other Communist meetings at Limassol, Famagusta, and Larnaca, but a warning was given to terrorists that any threat to union leaders would result in retaliation in kind.

The acting Colonial Secretary appealed in a broadcast for information which might be of value to the police, and urged Cypriots to let their political leaders know that they disapproved the use of terrorism.

31 Aug.—Two bombs exploded in Nicosia causing damage to the police headquarters and the broadcasting station.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA. 24 Aug.—Armed Forces. Prague Radio announced the Government's decision to reduce the armed forces by 34,000 men by 28 December. It said the reason for the move was the relaxation of tension brought about by the Geneva conference, and its object was to increase international confidence.

30 Aug.—Austrian State Treaty. The National Assembly voted unanimously for the accession of Czechoslovakia to the Austrian state treaty.

Mr Siroky, Prime Minister, spoke of the possibility of co-operation with Austria in the economic field and in sport and culture, and indicated that his Government was ready to discuss with Austria outstanding questions.

DENMARK. 28 Aug.—Cabinet Reshuffle. Mr Hansen, Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, announced his decision to delegate some of the tasks of the Foreign Minister to a new Minister without Portfolio, Mr Christiansen. A small reshuffle of the Cabinet was also announced.

EGYPT. 19 Aug.—U.S.S.R. Marshal Voroshilov, President of the U.S.S.R., sent a message of congratulation on the beginning of the Moslem New Year to Colonel Nasser, Prime Minister.

Report of mutiny in south Sudan (*see Sudan*).

21 Aug.—Major Salem, Minister of State for Sudan Affairs, informed the British Ambassador that he considered it imperative for both Egypt and Britain to place the necessary forces at the disposal of the Governor-General of the Sudan to restore order in the south. He had earlier suggested a round-table conference of Sudanese, without the presence of Egyptians or British, to discuss the 'serious situation'.

Major Salem, in speaking to the press later, denied reports that Egypt

Egypt (*continued*)

was inciting southern Sudanese against the north. He attributed the mutiny to certain actions by the Sudan Government, including the disarming of military units in the south and their withdrawal to the north.

Israel. A complaint was lodged with the joint Egypt-Israel armistice commission following reports that an Israel patrol had crossed the demarcation line into Egyptian territory and had removed a flock of sheep.

22 Aug.—Gaza Clash. It was announced that one Egyptian officer had been killed and four other ranks wounded in a planned attack in the Gaza area by Israelis using eight armoured cars.

It was later announced that in a second clash in the Gaza area two Egyptians had been killed and four wounded.

Colonel Gozar, chief Egyptian delegate at the Gaza meetings, said that the Jews had resumed aggression in the hope of forcing the Egyptians to modify their attitude to direct negotiations—the issue that led to suspension of the talks.

Israeli report of the Gaza clash (*see Israel*).

23 Aug.—Sudan. The British Ambassador informed Major Salem, Minister of State for Sudan Affairs, that Britain had rejected Egypt's proposals for a Sudanese round-table conference, and for the dispatch of Egyptian and British troops to the South Sudan to restore order after the mutiny. He also informed Major Salem of Britain's acceptance of the resolution of the Sudanese Parliament calling for the formation of a seven-Power commission to supervise the process of self-determination.

Following a meeting in Cairo between British and Egyptian military representatives, it was announced that all British and Egyptian troops would have left the Sudan by 'about 12 November'.

Afro-Asian appeal to U.N. Secretary General *re* North African fighting (*see United Nations*).

24 Aug.—Sir Knox Helm, Governor-General of the Sudan, who was on his way back to the Sudan from London, had a long talk with Major Salem, Minister of State for Sudan Affairs.

Rupture of Egyptian-Israeli Talks. The Government broke off the talks with Israel on reducing tension in the Gaza area. The reason given for the decision was that 'Israel aims at removing international supervision and conducting direct talks between Egypt and Israel in violation of the armistice agreement and the Security Council resolutions'. While Egypt had put forward 'practical proposals' for a peace in Gaza, Israel had shown only intransigence. The statement went on to say that Israel had timed her aggression on 22 August in the hope that Egypt would give ground over the Gaza talks while General Burns was in Cairo.

25 Aug.—Morocco. Colonel Nasser, Prime Minister, asked the United States Ambassador to inform his Government that Egypt regarded the use by France of N.A.T.O. forces and equipment against civilians in Morocco as 'a hostile action' against all Arabs, not only on the part of France but on the part of all N.A.T.O. States.

26 Aug.—Border Incident. It was announced that Egyptian forces

had carried 'defence operations' into Israeli territory after two Israeli patrols had crossed the truce line east of Gaza at dawn that day. Twelve Israelis had been killed (*see also Israel*).

Sudan Mutiny. The press gave prominence to a report from Khartoum which said that documents seized by the police included a message from a Zande chief urging his people to slaughter northerners because 'British warnings that northerners wished to dominate the south' were about to be realized. The report also told of interception by the 'Sudan authorities' of wireless messages in which the mutineers requested reinforcements and advice from British officials in Uganda border districts who had formerly been in Equatoria province.

A British Embassy spokesman refuted the report, saying there was no question of the British authorities or independent British officials giving support to the mutineers, and the British Government had already given practical indications of its willingness to help the Sudan Government suppress the mutiny.

U.S. proposals to ease Arab-Israeli tension (*see United States*).

28 Aug.—Gaza Incidents. The army announced that four Egyptians had been killed in a battle on the Gaza border which followed an Israeli attack on Egyptian outposts. It claimed that a United Nations observer and an Egyptian officer came under heavy fire while trying to stop hostilities (*see also Israel for report of fighting and warning to Egypt*).

29 Aug.—Major Salem. It was announced that Major Salah Salem, Minister for National Guidance and Sudan Affairs, had been granted leave of absence and his duties taken over by Colonel Nasser, Prime Minister.

The change was accompanied by a complete cessation in the press of attacks on the Sudanese Prime Minister, Ismail el Azhary.

Gaza Border Incidents. A military spokesman said that Israelis had made two more attacks on Egyptian outposts east of Gaza in one of which an Egyptian boy of ten was wounded (*see also Israel*).

Air encounter (*see Israel*).

30 Aug.—Border Clashes. An Egyptian spokesman reported further clashes in the Gaza area in which an Egyptian soldier was killed and a corporal wounded. He said two Israeli patrols crossed the demarcation line and attacked Egyptian positions in the Rafah area; they were driven back after heavy fighting.

Israeli attack on the village of Beit Hanoun was also reported.

Israeli reports of Egyptian raids and report to Security Council (*see Israel*).

U.S. Proposals. Colonel Anwar El Sadat, Minister of State, writing in *Al Tahrir*, the semi-official weekly, dismissed as 'impracticable' Mr Dulles's proposals for an Arab-Israeli settlement. He said they were made 'from Israel's angle' and were designed solely 'to preserve Israel's interests'. Egypt would not move from her stand that stability in the Arab world must be based on United Nations resolutions.

The Supreme Arab Committee for Palestine headed by Haj Amin al Hassein, ex-Mufti of Jerusalem, also criticized the proposals as 'unjust,

Egypt (*continued*)

irrational, and contrary to United Nations resolutions'. It said there could be no settlement which was not based on repatriation and compensation of Arab refugees, and no peace until the United States gave up its policy of favouritism towards the Israelis.

31 Aug.—Revision of Anglo-Egyptian 1951 sterling releases agreement (*see Great Britain*).

Arms from Russia. Mr Dulles's remark that the United States would not be 'very happy' if Russia supplied arms to Arab States (*see United States*) was strongly and unanimously criticized in the Arabic Press.

Gaza Incidents. Egyptian sources confirmed that a 'commando' raiding party had dynamited the mast of an Israeli radio station after it had broadcast warnings to Egypt of the consequences of attacks. They also reported that 'commandos' penetrated twenty-five miles inside Israel territory on 30 August and killed fifteen Israelis in 'punitive action'. Other incidents reported in the past twenty-four hours included the shooting dead of four Israelis at Beit Oved, the wounding of four Israeli soldiers when their vehicle was blown up, and the wounding of an Egyptian farmer by an Israeli patrol. An Israeli force said to have crossed into Egyptian territory at Rafah was attacked and a half-hour battle ensued. In the Israeli attack on Beit Hanoun village east of Gaza, two Arabs had been wounded and the school damaged.

The War Ministry announced that an Israeli spy had been captured in the Egyptian eastern command area.

Israeli attack at Khan Yunis, Israeli statement, and efforts by General Burns to procure cease-fire (*see Israel*).

British representations (*see Great Britain*).

Major Salem. It was officially announced that the Council of the Revolution had accepted the resignation of Major Salem.

Imports Tax. The Finance Minister announced that the Cabinet had approved the abolition of the entitlement account system for sterling and marks and had replaced it by a 7 per cent tax on imports. The new tax would apply to imports from all countries, not only those from Britain and Germany.

Cotton Export Tax. The Minister also announced a reduction in the cotton export tax from 10 to 2 tallaris a kantar (about 100 lb.) on Ashmouni medium staple and from 15 to 8 tallaris a kantar on long-stapled karnak.

ETHIOPIA. 19 Aug.—Report of preparations for mass executions of Somalis (*see British Somaliland*).

FRANCE. 18 Aug.—**Morocco.** The Council of Ministers decided to allow the Sultan of Morocco more time to form a Government after having received a reply from him objecting to a time limit. His reply indicated that he would pick whom he chose and that if the nationalists decided to stay outside the Government their position as an organized Opposition would be accepted.

Disorders. Shipyard employers at Nantes imposed a lockout after having been forced by workers who broke into their offices to sign an agreement conceding a 25 per cent wage increase.

The lock-out resulted in rioting by the workers who caused damage estimated by the police at 10 m. francs. Police and troops intervened and seventy-one people were injured—forty-two police and twenty-nine demonstrators.

19 Aug.—Shipyard workers in Nantes attempted to break into the prison, demanding the release of those arrested the day before. In clashes with the police one demonstrator was killed.

20 Aug.—Troops were withdrawn from Nantes after the workers' union had given a guarantee to the Prefect of orderly behaviour. Negotiations began for a settlement between the union and the employers. Statements by the Communist-controlled C.G.T., the Christian union, and the Prefect all expressed the view that 'provocateurs' or 'specialist groups' had been responsible for the violence. The Prefect stated that the worker who had been killed had been shot by a demonstrator, and that at no time had the police fired.

One policeman and a number of strikers were injured in clashes between police and striking steelworkers at Albi.

Disorders in North Africa (*see Algeria and Morocco*).

North African Disorders. M. Faure, Prime Minister, in a statement on the disorders in North Africa, said that the Government would 'not permit terrorist bands, in response to orders from abroad, to attack the destiny of French Algeria'. He gave a similar pledge with regard to Morocco, and made an appeal not to give way to 'the temptation of hatred'.

22 Aug.—The number of dead in the North African disturbances of 20-1 August were estimated at more than 162 Europeans and at least 1,000 Muslims.

Morocco. Conversations opened at Aix-les-Bains between a Government delegation and Moroccan representatives of various tendencies of opinion, including El Glaoui, Pasha of Marrakesh, and delegations of the P.D.I. (Democratic Independence Party) and the Istiqlal. The Government stated that the purpose of the talks was a wide exchange of views before deciding on a new policy for Morocco. The Government delegation consisted of M. Faure, Prime Minister, M. Pinay, Foreign Minister, General Koenig, Defence Minister, and M. Schuman, Minister of Justice.

Nantes Shipyard Dispute. An agreement was reached in the Nantes shipyard dispute, providing for an end to the lock-out and a return to work. The wages dispute remained unsettled.

Release of French war criminals by Russia (*see U.S.S.R.*).

23 Aug.—**North Africa.** M. Faure, Prime Minister, announced that it had been decided to call up a limited number of reservists both in France and North Africa to reinforce the troops already in North Africa.

Seven or eight right-wing deputies, supporters of M. Faure's Government, sent a telegram to the Ministers at Aix-les-Bains criticizing M. Grandval, protesting that the Government was negotiating with

France (continued)

Moroccan parties directly or indirectly responsible for the massacres, and announcing that they would be withdrawing their support from the Government.

M. Faure condemned attacks on M. Grandval as 'abominable', and denied that he was responsible for the recent Moroccan troubles.

Shipyard Dispute. An agreement for a 12 per cent wages increase for shipyard workers which had been reached between the employers and the Force Ouvrière and Christian trade unions, was repudiated by the Communist-controlled C.G.T., whose members occupied the naval shipyards at La Seyne, near Toulon, and La Ciotat, near Marseilles. Demonstrations were also reported at Dunkirk, Brest, and Lorient.

24 Aug.—Three workmen were slightly injured when police expelled C.G.T. shipyard workers who had occupied a shipyard at La Seyne and set up pickets.

Vietnam refusal to release French officers (*see Indo-China*).

25 Aug.—Morocco. M. Clostermann, a Gaullist deputy, resigned from the Gaullist parliamentary group because of its attitude on Morocco. In his letter of resignation he strongly defended M. Grandval, the Resident-General.

U.S. representations about use of American equipment in North Africa (*see United States*).

26 Aug.—Shipyard Dispute. Agreements on a 22 per cent wage increase in the shipyards were reached at St Nazaire and Brest. Shipyard workers at La Seyne agreed to return to work following the re-opening of wage negotiations.

28 Aug.—Use of American Material in North Africa. Official authorities stated that no American material was being used by French forces in North Africa. They also pointed out that troops sent to North Africa were compensated for in the French strength available to N.A.T.O. by the call-up of reservists.

29 Aug.—Morocco. At the end of a two-day Cabinet meeting the Minister for Moroccan and Tunisian Affairs announced that the Government had confirmed the decision taken concerning the general methods of Moroccan policy in conformity with the conclusions drawn from the Aix-les-Bains talks. He had every reason to believe that the Government would achieve its aim of forming a fully representative Moroccan Government before 12 September. In the meantime further talks with Moroccan representatives would be held in Paris if necessary.

30 Aug.—Algeria. A decree was published extending the state of emergency to the whole of Algeria.

Call-up of Reservists. The *Journal Officiel* published decrees providing for the recall of reservists who completed their military service in the first quarter of 1955 (75,000 men) and the continuation in service of men called up in the first half of 1954 (about 100,000 men).

31 Aug.—Morocco. The resignation of M. Grandval, Resident-General in Morocco, was formally announced. It had been known for some days that he had resigned and that he was to be succeeded by General Boyer de la Tour, Resident-General in Tunisia.

Le Monde published a letter sent by M. Grandval to the President of the Republic on 17 August explaining why he wished to resign. It showed that M. Grandval's original plan for the renunciation of the throne by Moulay ben Arafa, the institution of a council of regency, and the recognition by Sidi Mohammed ben Arafa of the new provisional authority had not been approved by the Government and that he had returned unwillingly to Rabat to carry out new instructions of which he disapproved. On 22 August he had reported that the departure of Moulay ben Arafa, the establishment of a council of the throne and a representative Government, and the return of ben Yussef to France from Madagascar would not lead to the indispensable détente but 'ineluctably' to the return of the former Sultan which from the point of view of French interests could not be allowed.

The Prime Minister's office protested against the publication of the letter, and it was announced that an inquiry would be made into how it came to be published.

Tunisia. The instruments of ratification of the Franco-Tunisian home rule agreements were exchanged in Paris, and the agreements became law.

GERMANY. 18 Aug.—Berlin. U.S. Protest. It was disclosed that on 8 August the United States authorities had protested verbally to the Soviet High Commission against attempts by the east German state security service to enlist for espionage purposes German employees of the U.S. mission in Berlin.

19 Aug.—West Germany. Soviet Note. A Note from the Soviet Government in reply to the Federal Government's Note of 12 August concerning Dr Adenauer's visit to Moscow, said that the Federal Government 'must be aware of the Soviet Government's view' on the question of German unity, but that there was 'naturally' no obstacle to discussing the question 'together with other international questions of interest to the two States'. The Note made no comment on the other point raised by the Federal Government, the question of German prisoners still under Russian control.

21 Aug.—East Germany. West Berlin sports officials announced that Frau Krista Stubnick, an east German athlete and holder of a world record, had fled to west Germany after a quarrel with east German sports authorities. Personal reasons were said to have also contributed to her flight.

26 Aug.—West Germany. The Saar. The Christian Democratic Party issued a statement on the Saar which had been approved by Dr Adenauer as party leader. It reaffirmed support for the European statute, denied an allegation by pro-German parties in the Saar that Dr Adenauer had agreed to it under pressure, and stated that the manner in which the referendum campaign was being conducted had distorted the issue. The decision on the statute was not a decision for or against Herr Hoffmann which was a matter which should properly be left to be settled in the Landtag elections after acceptance of the statute. The statement regretted that the campaign had taken forms which were un-

Germany (*continued*)

worthy, harmful to the reputation of Germany, and unsuitable as an objective explanation of the issue to be decided.

29 Aug.—All-German Olympic Team. It was announced that the Olympic committees of east Germany and of the Federal Republic had agreed to enter an all-German team for the 1956 Olympic winter and summer games.

31 Aug.—West Germany. Defence. The Government sent its reply to the annual questionnaire issued by N.A.T.O. to its members on their military plans and their financial ability to contribute to western defence. The Ministry of Defence in its reply reaffirmed that it stood by its plans to raise in three years twelve divisions, with appropriate corps and army troops, a tactical air force, and a small navy.

GOA. 19 Aug.—Indian closure of consulate-general in Panjim and request for withdrawal of Portuguese consuls (*see India*).

Goa Radio announced that the Governor-General had summoned the Indian Consul-General and had requested him to close his offices.

20 Aug.—Portuguese statement (*see Portugal*).

21 Aug.—It was announced that Portuguese Indian territory had been entered by 100 Indian *satyagrahis* on 20 August, by eighty-five on 19 August, and by thirty-one members of the Communist Party on 17 August.

Mr Nehru's speech (*see India*).

30 Aug.—A military tribunal sentenced eight Goans charged with subversive activities to terms of imprisonment ranging from one to twelve years with fines and suspension of rights.

GREAT BRITAIN. 23 Aug.—Trans-Atlantic Flight. A British Canberra twin-jet aircraft flew from London to New York and back in 14 hours, 21 minutes 45·4 seconds at an average speed of 481·52 miles an hour. It was the first aircraft to fly to New York and back in a day.

24 Aug.—Turkish Note on dangers to Turkish minority in Cyprus (*see Turkey*).

Mr Menderes on Cyprus (*see Turkey*).

26 Aug.—United States proposals for easing of Arab-Israeli tension (*see United States*).

27 Aug.—Economic Situation. The Prime Minister, Sir Anthony Eden, speaking in Warwickshire, said that Britain, because she was buying more abroad than she was selling, was not paying her way, and 'the Government were determined to continue and to enforce all necessary measures, regardless of considerations of political popularity, to ensure the health and stability of our economy'. The greatest danger was to be priced out of world markets because productivity was not rising as fast as costs. That was a mortal peril.

U.S. Contracts. Sir Harold Caccia, Deputy Under Secretary of State, asked the United States Chargé d'Affaires, Mr Butterworth, to pass on to Mr Dulles the British Government's grave concern that the contract for equipment for the Chief Joseph Dam had been awarded to

an American firm although its tender was higher than that of the English Electric Company.

Arab-Israeli Tension. The Foreign Office issued a statement welcoming Mr Dulles's proposals for relieving Arab-Israeli tension and agreeing that a settlement without detriment to either side ought to be possible either by direct or indirect negotiations. In that event Britain would be ready to guarantee by treaty or treaties any territorial settlement so agreed. She would also be ready to contribute to an international loan to Israel for the payment of compensation to Arab refugees.

31 Aug.—Egypt. It was announced that revision of the Anglo-Egyptian sterling releases agreement of 1951 had been concluded in an exchange of Notes. It provided for (1) a release of £5 m. on 2 September in addition to the release of £15 m. in January 1955; (2) an increase in the annual rate of increase to £20 m. for 1956 to 1960 inclusive; (3) releases of £10 m. a year in 1961 and 1962; and (4) the release in 1963 of any balance remaining. Minor additional releases under the 1951 agreement would also continue as well as releases in respect of capital transfers from Egypt to the sterling area.

Arab-Israeli Tension. The Foreign Office disclosed that, following the rising number of attacks in the Gaza area, the Government had urged restraint on the Egyptian and Israeli Governments through the British Ambassadors in Tel Aviv and Cairo.

GREECE. 24 Aug.—Mr Menderes on Cyprus (*see Turkey*).

HUNGARY. 27 Aug.—Travellers reaching Vienna from Budapest reported that a group of members of the Hungarian Social Democratic Party were released from prison on 15 August.

Minister of State Control. A report reaching Vienna said that Arpad Hazi, member of the Communist Party Central Control Committee and a former deputy Premier, had been appointed head of the new Ministry of State Control.

INDIA. 18 Aug.—Disorders. Mr Nehru announced in Parliament that an Indian Army battalion was being sent to the North-east Frontier Agency to assist in quelling sporadic outbreaks of violence in the area.

Goa. A national strike called for 19 August by the Goa Liberation Committee was called off after strong public opposition, including that of influential trade unions, and a stern warning by the Government.

The Vice-President told the Upper House that the casualties in Goa on Independence Day were: 15 known to be dead; 225 injured, 38 of them seriously; 10 missing, of whom 7 were believed dead.

The Speaker and Mr Nehru refused a Communist request for a debate on the Goa situation.

19 Aug.—Disorders. It was learned that in the Bihar disorders of 15 August at least eight people were killed. In the Bombay rioting of 16 August, according to official estimates, 224 people were injured, including 27 wounded by armed police, and 130 people were arrested.

India (*continued*)

Goa. It was announced that the Indian Consul-General in Goa had informed General Guedes, the Governor-General, in a Note that the Indian consulate-general in Panjim would be closed from 1 September. The Governor-General had been requested to withdraw the Portuguese consulate-general from Bombay and the honorary consuls in Calcutta and Madras. The Note described the armed resistance of the Goan police on 15 August as a wanton and brutal exercise of force, totally contrary to the practices of civilized Governments.

20 Aug.—Portuguese statement on Goa (*see Portugal*).

21 Aug.—Mr Nehru, speaking at Sitapur, Uttar Pradesh, said that he had no doubt that they would 'solve the question of Goa and free the people there from colonial oppression by peaceful methods'. He emphasized that neither he nor the Government were pacifist, but the armed forces of India would be used only for defence. He spoke of the possibility of taking economic measures against Goa, and of other steps, which, he said, were powerful, though they did not produce sudden results.

Note to Ceylon on question of Indians in Ceylon (*see Ceylon*).

23 Aug.—**Missionaries.** It was announced in the Government year-book that in future no new missionaries would be permitted to enter the country either as replacements or as additional members of the mission unless Indians were not available.

Steel Production. The Government announced its acceptance of a British proposal to build a steel plant in India to cost 1,100,000,000 rupees (about £82 m.) as part of its plan to increase steel production to 6 m. tons a year. (Agreements had already been signed with the Soviet Union and with Krupps for other plants.)

24 Aug.—U.S. approach to India concerning repatriation of Chinese in the United States and detained Americans in China (*see United States*).

Asian Collective Security Pact. The *Times of India* reported on good authority that the Indian Government found little favour in the recent proposal of Mr Chou En-lai for an Asian security pact on the Locarno model. It considered that because such a pact would inevitably lead to acceptance of collective military responsibilities to enforce peace it would place both the political and military initiative in western hands.

South African rejection of mediator for dispute over Indians in South Africa (*see South Africa*).

Chinese support for Indian claim to Goa (*see China*).

25 Aug.—**Korean Prisoners.** Mr Nehru told Parliament that India had suggested that the U.N. General Assembly should consider the question of former Korean prisoners of war who had refused repatriation and were in India awaiting rehabilitation. He said the task of rehabilitation had given India 'a lot of trouble'.

28 Aug.—**Goa.** The all-party Goa liberation committee decided to continue *satyagraha*, both individually and in mass.

31 Aug.—The All India Pact and Dockworkers' Federation executive

decided on a complete boycott as from 2 October of all shipping companies trading with Portuguese territories in India.

INDO-CHINA. 24 Aug.—South Vietnam. It was learned that the south Vietnam Government had refused a French request to hand over two French officers who had been arrested on 20 August. It claimed that the officers when arrested were wearing civilian clothes and were using a civilian car. French officials said the arrest was a breach of the Franco-Vietnam convention.

31 Aug.—Cambodia. The Cambodian Prime Minister stated in a broadcast that Viet Minh forces had violated the northern Cambodian border three times in August and that Hanoi radio was trying to stir up trouble on the eve of the elections due to be held on 11 September.

Reliable sources stated that Viet Minh agents had been active recently in the north-east corner of Cambodia around the town of Voeune Sai.

IRAQ. 25 Aug.—Morocco. It was announced that the Government had allotted £250,000 for the relief of Arab Moroccan victims of 'French hostilities in Morocco'.

The Prime Minister, Nuri es-Said, told a parliamentary delegation that the Government had contacted the envoys of the big Powers with a view to ending 'French hostilities in Morocco'. He also indicated that the Government had similarly approached the Afro-Asian countries and had called for an urgent meeting of the Arab League political committee in order to adopt a unified policy.

ISRAEL. 21 Aug.—Gaza border incident (see Egypt).

22 Aug.—Border Clash. The Army reported that an Israeli military patrol had been heavily attacked in the Gaza area from the Egyptian side of the border and in defending itself had crossed the border, silenced the Egyptians, and occupied their position. After the arrival of U.N. observers they had withdrawn to Israeli territory where they were again fired on by the Egyptians.

The Foreign Ministry said the Egyptian attack was unprovoked and carried out by a large force, and it explained the incident as an attempt to sabotage the Israeli-Egyptian talks.

Egyptian report of clash (see Egypt).

23 Aug.—North African Jewry. North African Jews in Jerusalem demonstrated on behalf of the Jews in Morocco and Tunisia and demanded that facilities be provided for their mass immigration into Israel from North Africa.

24 Aug.—Rupture by Egypt of talks on reducing Gaza tension (see Egypt).

26 Aug.—United States proposals for easing of Arab-Israeli tension (see United States).

Border Incidents. Army H.Q. reported two incidents in the Gaza area in one of which an Israeli soldier was killed and in the other an Israeli was wounded. The Egyptians were stated to have crossed the border and attacked in both cases (see also Egypt).

Israel (*continued*)

27 Aug.—British statement on U.S. proposals (*see Great Britain*).

28 Aug.—An Israeli announcement said that in heavy engagements lasting the whole morning in the Gaza area two Israeli soldiers were killed, three wounded, and two army vehicles blown up. It was also announced that on 27 August two Israeli wells had been put out of action by Egyptian saboteurs and two attacks had been made on Israeli vehicles (*see also Egypt*).

The Government broadcast a warning to people of the Gaza strip threatening 'disastrous consequences' unless Egyptian 'aggressive action' ceased.

The Foreign Ministry issued a statement saying that the Egyptians had been penetrating deep into Israeli territory and that the Government could not allow the situation to get out of hand. It alleged that Egyptian forces had made eleven attacks in the Gaza strip in the three days since Egypt broke off the talks.

29 Aug.—Border Tension. An army spokesman said that firing begun by the Egyptians had gone on all day along the Gaza demarcation line (*see also Egypt*).

An encounter between Egyptian and Israeli fighters was also reported by both sides, but no firing was mentioned.

30 Aug.—Army headquarters reported a number of raids into Israeli territory by armed bands of Egyptians. In one of these, four civilians were killed while working in an orchard near Rehovot, and in another five civilians were seriously wounded between Rehovot and Askalon. In other incidents reported four soldiers were wounded when their truck struck a mine seven miles south of Gaza, and one man was wounded when grenades were thrown into a house in the village of Nahal. The bodies of two Israelis killed the day before were found between the Gaza strip and the Rehovot area, and a wireless mast was blown up in the same area.

Evidence released by defence headquarters indicated that Egyptian bands, although not members of the regular army, had received military training as raiders and were under the direct military orders of the Egyptian military authorities in Gaza.

The Foreign Ministry notified the Security Council of the situation in a report which stated that in incidents on 29 and 30 August five Israeli civilians had been killed, four civilians and one officer wounded, and a radio station destroyed.

The Israeli Embassy in London issued a statement attributing full responsibility to Egypt both for the breaking-off of the talks and for the situation in the Gaza area. It said that since the rupture of the talks there had been thirteen attacks on Israeli villages, twelve attacks on Israeli patrols, and seven cases of Egyptian aircraft flying over Israel territory. In these attacks eight Israelis had been killed and twenty wounded, a number of them seriously.

Egyptian reports of Israeli attacks (*see Egypt*).

An Israeli army vehicle was ambushed in the Faluja area and one of its occupants injured. Four civilians were found dead in the same area.

31 Aug.—Military headquarters announced that an Israeli force had crossed the Gaza demarcation line and had occupied and blown up an Egyptian fortified position at Khan Yunis. The operation had cost them one killed and eight slightly wounded.

The Foreign Ministry issued a statement saying that since warnings conveyed to Egypt of her violations of the armistice agreement had proved fruitless and since the scope and range of her aggressive acts had become threatening Israel had no choice but to resort to self-defence. 'The Israeli attack was launched, after days of forbearance maintained in the face of extreme provocation, in order to make it clear that a campaign of bloodshed and destruction cannot long be carried on with impunity, and that the armistice agreement is meant for mutual and not for one-sided observance.' The statement repeated that after breaking off the Gaza talks Egypt had launched an increasingly violent campaign of aggression as a result of which five soldiers and ten civilians had been killed, several military vehicles had been blown up, and water installations and a radio station dynamited by raiders operating deep inside Israeli territory. The statement also recorded a number of attacks on Israel border positions.

It was learnt that efforts by General Burns, chief of the U.N. truce supervision organization, to arrange a cease-fire had proved unsuccessful. Egypt had agreed to order a cease-fire from 6 p.m. on 30 August which, however, did not have affected the activities of raiding bands inside Israeli territory. The Israeli Government had objected that the form of the proposed cease-fire proceeded from an assumption of common responsibility for the recent events, and it asked General Burns to obtain from Egypt acceptance of responsibility for the activities of terrorist units of the Egyptian armed forces and guarantees for their immediate cessation and for compliance with armistice obligations.

Egyptian reports of incidents (*see Egypt*).

British representations (*see Great Britain*).

ITALY. 31 Aug.—Release by Italy and Yugoslavia of each other's nationals (*see Yugoslavia*).

JAPAN. 18 Aug.—South Korea. The Foreign Ministry announced that 542 fishermen and 120 fishing boats had been held by South Korea for alleged infringement of territorial waters. It accused the South Korean authorities of detaining hundreds of Japanese fishermen and treating them in an 'unreasonable and inhuman' way.

19 Aug.—South Korean rupture of trading with Japan (*see Korea*).

24 Aug.—Cotton. The Japanese Cotton, Yarn, and Cloth Export Association decided provisionally to curtail voluntarily cotton and cloth exports to the United States and Canada and to enforce strict standards of quality. The action was taken at the Government's suggestion after reports from Washington that U.S. manufacturers were considering an appeal to the Government for drastic action to prevent the flooding of the market by cheap Japanese cotton goods.

Japan (*continued*)

30 Aug.—Mr Shigemitsu on Japanese foreign policy (*see United States*).

31 Aug.—Japanese-U.S. communiqué (*see United States*).

KASHMIR. 23 Aug.—The Government banned all public meetings and processions in Srinagar to avoid clashes between supporters of the Government pro-Indian National Conference Party and those of the pro-Pakistan Plebiscite Front, recently formed by supporters of the former Kashmir Prime Minister, Sheikh Abdullah.

Ghulam Mohidin Hamdani, secretary of the Plebiscite Front, issued statements condemning new 'restrictions on civil liberties and the people's rights' and alleging that Kashmir was 'passing through a terror regime'. He appealed to the world's democratic forces to 'come to the rescue of truth and humanity, and cry a halt to this agonizing inhuman state of affairs'.

KENYA. 22 Aug.—Emergency Figures. It was announced that in the week ended 20 August eighty-one Mau Mau terrorists were killed, twenty-nine captured, and 447 suspects detained. Livestock losses were probably the smallest since stock thefts began more than two years earlier.

KOREA. 18 Aug.—U.N. Protest to Communists. Communist members of the Military Armistice Commission received a United Nations protest against the shooting down on 17 August of an unarmed American training aircraft. The immediate return of the pilot and observer was demanded. A United Nations communiqué said it was shot down by anti-aircraft guns while flying near the United Nations side of the demilitarized zone.

General Parks, senior U.N. delegate, charged the Communists with violation of the spirit of the armistice agreement and of civilized conduct. He described the attack as an unprovoked hostile act, and said the demarcation line was difficult to identify from the air. Communist aircraft had intruded over the line on fifty-three occasions and had not once been fired at.

Japan. The South Korean Home Ministry said that 156 of 388 Japanese fishermen detained had completed prison terms and were awaiting repatriation.

Japanese complaint *re* seizure of fishing boats and detention of fishermen (*see Japan*).

19 Aug.—The South Korean Government suspended permits for trade with Japan.

21 Aug.—North Korea. The North Korean authorities agreed to return to the United Nations Command the injured pilot of the United States training aircraft shot down over the demilitarized zone.

22 Aug.—South Korea. South Koreans in Seoul again demonstrated against the neutral truce supervisory commission and were dispersed by the police.

South Korean allegations of North Korean military build-up (*see United States*).

23 Aug.—North Korea. The pilot of the American training plane shot down by Communists on 17 August was allowed to return to his base.

25 Aug.—South Korea. President Rhee declared that demonstrations against Communist members of the neutral supervisory commission would continue until they left the country.

29 Aug.—Truce Observers. The Military Armistice Commission decided to reduce the number of truce inspection teams from ten to six and to reduce the personnel of the remaining six teams by half. The proposal had originally been made by the Swiss and Swedish members of the neutral supervisory commission.

Major-General Parks, senior U.N. member of the Military Armistice Commission, told the press that the allies considered the reduction only a temporary measure. He said obstructions of the neutral supervisory commission by the Communists had made dissolution of the commission the only satisfactory solution.

LEBANON. 26 Aug.—World Bank Loan. It was announced that the World Bank had made a loan of \$27 m. for the Litani River power and irrigation project.

31 Aug.—North Africa. A general strike was observed in Beirut in protest against French measures in North Africa.

LONDON TRIPARTITE CONFERENCE ON EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN AND CYPRUS. 30 Aug.—A conference of British, Greek, and Turkish representatives on the eastern Mediterranean including Cyprus opened in London. The Greek and Turkish delegations were headed by their respective Foreign Ministers, Mr Stefanopoulos and Mr Zorlu. It was agreed that Mr Macmillan, British Foreign Minister, should be permanent chairman.

MALAYA. 18 Aug.—Singapore. The Governor conveyed in a message to the Singapore Legislative Assembly the British Government's decision on the recent constitutional dispute. The message said that, on the question of whether the Governor should be bound to take the chief Minister's advice when required to seek it, H.M. Government had decided to modify the legal requirements on the exercise of the Governor's discretionary powers after consultation with the Chief Minister. The Governor had therefore been instructed that where he was empowered to act after such consultation, he should do so in accordance with the Chief Minister's advice. This would not affect his right, after such consultation, to prorogue or dissolve the Assembly.

In regard to the Assembly's request for a new constitution providing for immediate self-government, the U.K. Government would welcome to London at a suitable date a representative delegation from Singapore to consider the situation in the light of a year's working of the constitution.

Malaya (*continued*)

Mr Marshall, Chief Minister, said that the British Government had denied the legal justification for a change in regard to the question of whether the Governor should be bound to accept the Chief Minister's advice, but it had made a concession, which was 'truly warming and encouraging'. He considered it regrettable that they should be 'put on trial, as it were' in regard to the grant of complete self-government, but he recognized that the British had considerable vital interests in the territory, military and commercial, and he was prepared to wait nine months.

Opposition speakers of three parties on the left and right expressed dissatisfaction with the message, complaining of 'calculated ambiguity', and walked out to avoid voting on a motion of thanks.

The Singapore Legislative Assembly gave a first reading to a public security Bill aimed at keeping the emergency powers in force until repealed but giving fuller grounds for appeal. (Since the declaration of the emergency in 1948 the powers had been renewed every three months by executive order, subject to the approval of the old Legislative Council.)

19 Aug.—Fire broke out in the boiler room of the Singapore city council's gas works. According to the chief of the fire brigade which brought it under control the incident was 'undoubtedly sabotage'.

Reinforced police guarded public utilities after reports of intimidation by strikers of men remaining at work.

Terrorism. Terrorists fired on a train in Johore killing a Chinese woman and wounding a child.

20 Aug.—Singapore. Clashes occurred between strikers and workers recruited by the city council, with police intervening. Five strikers and one policeman were injured and seven arrested.

25 Aug.—Terrorism. A special constable was killed in a terrorist ambush in Johore.

31 Aug.—The new Legislative Council was inaugurated in Kuala Lumpur. The High Commissioner, Sir Donald McGillivray, expressed satisfaction at the absence of communal voting in the elections, pointing out that though there were only two constituencies where Malays were outnumbered by non-Malays seventeen non-Malays were returned.

Mr Lennox-Boyd, Colonial Secretary, reaffirmed that the British Government were sincere in their intention of guiding the people to self-government within, he hoped, the Commonwealth, but emphasized that the greatest danger was subversion from within. Communist aims had not changed though their tactics might change from time to time.

Tunku Abdul Rahman, Chief Minister, expressed the hope that independence might be achieved within four years. He said if it were delayed longer it would help to spread Communism, and the only alternative to Communism was nationalism. He called for a declaration from the British Government and the rulers that a commission would be appointed to review the constitution and declared that internal security and finance should be handed over to the representatives of the country.

MOROCCO. 18 Aug.—Disorders. Rioting occurred for a second consecutive day in Casablanca. The casualties were ten dead and twenty-seven wounded.

French Cabinet decision to allow more time for formation of a Government (*see France*).

19 Aug.—Troops were called in to deal with disorders at Khenifra, about 100 miles from Meknès, where a police station had been surrounded. Ten rioters were killed and a large number wounded.

20 Aug.—Serious disorders occurred on the second anniversary of the deposition of Sultan Mohammed ben Yusef. The worst were at Oued Zem where tribesmen swept in from the country round and massacred the European population, numbering over seventy, and mutilated their bodies. Rioting also occurred at Khenifra, Safi, Mogador, Boujad, and in the suburbs of Casablanca. The total death roll was stated to be about 240. French troops reacted drastically and over 700 tribesmen were reported killed in Oued Zem. Reinforcements were being flown from France.

M. Grandval, French Resident-General, in a statement on the disorders, acknowledged that the greater part of the country, and particularly the large towns, had responded to his appeal for calm, but said that he was 'heart-broken' by the atrocities that had been committed on Europeans. Women and children, whole families, had been murdered. He intended to pursue the criminals responsible with the utmost vigour, and asked how could he complete his work of reconciliation if the Moroccan people did not join him in expressing their profound disapproval of such savagery. He hoped that both sides, Moroccan and French, would find in the tragedy an impulse for reconciliation.

Spanish Morocco. At Tetuan, capital of Spanish Morocco, nearly 30,000 people took part in mass demonstrations in support of the former Sultan, ben Yusef.

21 Aug.—Disorders. Twelve Europeans were reported to have been killed in a terrorist attack on the staff at the mines of Ait Amar. In a fierce engagement at Khouribga, west of Oued Zem, in which French tanks, troops, and aircraft were engaged, two Europeans were killed and five wounded: Moroccan casualties were believed to be high.

22 Aug.—After a revolt of three days the population of Khenifra agreed to lay down their arms, but some unrest persisted among tribesmen encamped on the hills round the town. In the Oued Zem region clashes with armed tribesmen continued to be reported and a French soldier was killed in the native town.

Franco-Moroccan talks (*see France*).

Lieut-General Duval, Commander-in-Chief of French forces in Morocco, was killed in an aeroplane accident together with the two other occupants of the aeroplane. The cause of the crash was not known.

Estimate of casualties in North African disorders (*see France*).

23 Aug.—A large-scale cleaning-up operation was launched in the Oued Zem-Khenifra area.

24 Aug.—Ten members of an isolated rebel group were killed and others captured in the Oued Zem area.

Morocco (*continued*)

At the funeral of General Duval at Rabat there were hostile demonstrations by Frenchmen against M. Grandval.

25 Aug.—Egyptian protest *re* use of N.A.T.O. forces in Morocco (*see Egypt*).

General Leblanc, director of security, and three other senior officials were reported to have submitted their resignations to M. Grandval in disagreement with his policy and as a protest against his resumption of contact with the nationalists.

26 Aug.—The Socialist Party issued a request that M. Grandval be left at his post.

Between 20,000 and 25,000 of the Smaala tribal confederation came in from the hills and surrendered near Oued Zem to General Franchi, the military governor of the Casablanca area, who had offered them 'aman', the Moslem pardon, if they surrendered quietly.

28 Aug.—An incident in Casablanca was reported in which four Moroccans were killed by unknown assailants. Two shots were reported to have been fired at the Casablanca-Rabat train. Elsewhere crops were set on fire and telegraph poles cut down.

30 Aug.—Reinforcements of French troops began arriving in Morocco.

31 Aug.—Resignation of M. Grandval and letter to President giving reasons (*see France*).

New Resident-General. General Boyer de la Tour, the new Resident-General, arrived in Rabat from Tunis.

PAKISTAN. 22 Aug.—Export Duties. The Government increased the export duties on cotton and jute by 50 and 25 per cent respectively.

24 Aug.—It was announced that Mr Mohammed Ali, recently Prime Minister, had been appointed Ambassador to the United States—a post he had held for two months in 1952 before his appointment as Prime Minister.

PERSIA. 18 Aug.—Tudeh Party. Six Tudeh Party officers were shot. The death sentences on about thirty others were commuted to life imprisonment.

21 Aug.—Finance Minister. Dr Mohammed Sajadi was appointed Minister of Finance.

PORTUGAL. 19 Aug.—Ceylon's rejection of request for establishment of legation (*see Ceylon*).

20 Aug.—India. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued a statement saying that the Indian Note on the closing of Portuguese consulates in India (*see Goa*), had been couched in unacceptable terms and had been returned. The responsibility for the severance of relations rested solely with the Delhi Government.

RUMANIA. 21 Aug.—U.S.S.R. Mr Khrushchev, secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, arrived in Bucharest to take part in the cele-

brations of the eleventh anniversary of the liberation of Rumania from the Germans.

30 Aug.—Armed Forces. The Government announced its decision to reduce the strength of the armed forces by 40,000 men by 1 December.

SAAR FREE TERRITORY. 18 Aug.—A crowd of about 5,000 pro-Germans tried to break up a meeting at St Ingbert addressed by Herr Hoffmann, the Premier. They were repelled by the police with tear gas and hoses.

M. Dehousse, chairman of the European Commission, also had a hostile reception when he arrived at the hall with other members of the Commission.

19 Aug.—M. Dehousse met the leaders of the political parties and the chairmen of the two European Union organizations and put forward proposals for reducing tension in the plebiscite campaign.

He suggested: (1) joint meetings of the opposing sides for which admission cards would be issued by the two participating parties; and (2) a truce of a week or a fortnight during which no public meetings would be held in connection with the campaign.

No decision was reached at the meeting. M. Dehousse is stated to have indicated that unless the hostility to the Commission and the threat to freedom of expression were checked the Commission might have to consider reporting to Western European Union that free expression of opinion during the campaign could not be guaranteed.

20 Aug.—Both Herr Hoffmann, Chief Minister and leader of the pro-statute Christian People's Party, and Dr Schneider, leader of the anti-statute and pro-German Democratic Party, criticized the two proposals made by M. Dehousse for easing tension during the plebiscite campaign.

Herr Hoffmann announced that if the statute were approved elections for a new Parliament would be held on 4 December.

26 Aug.—German Christian Democratic Party statement on referendum (*see Germany*).

SOUTH AFRICA. 24 Aug.—Indians in South Africa. Correspondence published by the Minister for External Affairs, Mr Louw, revealed that Mr Louw had rejected a United Nations offer to appoint a distinguished Brazilian, Señor de Faro, as mediator in the South African dispute with India, and had stated that South Africa considered the question of persons of Indian origin in the Union must be regarded as closed.

SUDAN. 18 Aug.—The Government issued a statement saying that an unofficial plebiscite had been exercised on 16 August by the people who had unanimously expressed their preference for independence. It asked Egypt and Britain to meet the Sudanese wish by declaring the independence of the Sudan, provided the Sudanese Parliament agreed to this course. The matter had become so obvious; it needed no plebiscite.

Sudan (continued)

19 Aug.—Mutiny in the South. The Government announced that a mutiny had broken out in Torit town, southern Sudan, among two companies of the Equatoria Corps of the Sudan Defence Force. Three northern officers were stated to be missing, one of them believed killed. Reinforcements were being flown to Juba.

Unofficial reports reaching Khartoum indicated that units of the Equatoria Corps (made up mainly of N.C.O's and soldiers from the south and officers from the north) were affected at Torit, Juba, and Yei.

The Governor-General, Sir Knox Helm, proclaimed a state of emergency in the three southern provinces of Equatoria, the Upper Nile, and Bahr el Gazal.

21 Aug.—At the request of the Sudan Government, British Royal Air Force transport aircraft were made available from Middle East airbases for the urgent transport of troops from Khartoum to the south Sudan. The Egyptian Government was informed.

Major Salem's proposal to British Ambassador (*see Egypt*).

The disturbances were reported to have spread to western Equatoria where the towns of Yamblo, Maridi, and Nzara were said to be affected.

22 Aug.—Government leaders told Parliament that foreign troops would not be called in to help quell the mutiny. The Prime Minister postponed a debate on the state of emergency in the three southern provinces.

It was announced that a group of 138 mutineers of the Sudanese Defence Force had surrendered at Yei, one of the towns which the rebels had captured.

A Government communiqué said that the Prime Minister had called on the mutineers at Torit to surrender and had promised them a fair and detailed inquiry into their grievances. 'All efforts to mutiny in other districts have been suppressed. The situation has greatly improved in the western district of Equatoria, namely Yei, Yamblo, and Nzara. The situation at Bahr El Ghazal on the Upper Nile is quiet.'

International Commission. The House of Representatives voted to set up a seven-nation commission consisting of Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, India, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland to supervise the self-determination elections. It also voted to bar Britain, Egypt, and the Sudan from serving on the commission.

The resolutions were opposed by Mohammed Nur ed-Din and Ibrahim Elmahallawin, who had recently been dismissed from the Government.

23 Aug.—Statement on withdrawal of British and Egyptian troops (*see Egypt*).

British reply to Egyptian proposals (*see Egypt*).

Ismail el Azhary, Prime Minister, said that the mutineers holding Torit had offered to surrender if northern Sudan troops were withdrawn from Juba and replaced by British and Egyptian troops. The Government had replied with a demand for unconditional surrender. The mutineers had also asked for an inquiry.

Ismail el Azhary said that the Government could not make any

accusations regarding the cause of the mutiny at that stage, but broadcasts by Cairo radio had been harmful, particularly those made in southern dialects.

Later it was officially announced that the leader of the mutiny and eight of his aides had been captured.

24 Aug.—Reports reaching Khartoum from the southern provinces indicated that the trouble there, after beginning as a mutiny of southern soldiers in the Sudan Defence Force, had developed into a popular rising. Wide areas of Equatoria province were no longer under Government control, and Juba, the only town in that part of the province still in Government hands, was completely cut off, its only communication with Khartoum being by wireless. In addition tension in the province of Bahr El-Ghazal, to the north, had increased.

An Englishman who had arrived in Khartoum from east of Juba on 23 August, told the press that tribesmen armed with spears or bows and arrows were manning road blocks. At Maridi, not far from the Belgian Congo, northern administrators had fled and conditions were chaotic with much looting. At Yambio, farther west, southern police officials had taken over control and were maintaining order. At Enzara members of a British mission had crossed the border to the Congo, and it was reported that six northerners had been killed. At Lainya a northern schoolmaster and his son had been killed.

A report from Wau, capital of Bahr el-Ghazal province, said that the Governor had left for the north with a number of northern officials.

A British party of ten who had arrived in Kampala, Uganda, on 23 August from Nzara, fifteen miles north-west of Yambio, the headquarters of the Zande district in the west of Equatoria, described the events there of 19 August. They said that after the news of the outbreaks at Torit and at Juba the southern detachment at Nzara had shot dead two northern officers and had fired on vehicles in which northern officials were trying to leave. It was understood that five officials had been killed. After the shooting the detachment had left in the direction of Juba, 350 miles away. The British party had received a report that the northern district commissioner at Yei, 100 miles south-west of Juba, had been killed on 18 August. They said the attitude towards all Europeans was friendly.

The rebels refused to obey the Prime Minister's demand for their surrender, insisting that they would only surrender to British or Egyptian troops and not to the northern Sudanese.

25 Aug.—The Governor-General, Sir Knox Helm, in a broadcast from Khartoum, ordered the rebels in the south to surrender and gave them twenty-four hours in which to reply. He repeated the Prime Minister's offer of a full and fair investigation and said that if the mutineers were ready to obey his order fully and without question he would send his senior British adviser, Mr Luce, to Torit to explain the arrangements for the surrender.

26 Aug.—The Governor-General received from the mutineers at Torit a message expressing pleasure that he had returned from England and asking him to order northern troops to evacuate from Juba to the

Sudan (*continued*)

north or to a far off district before they surrendered or otherwise to send British troops to safeguard the surrender. They said that on 18 August drivers of No. 3 Company, Southern Corps, were ordered to ground arms in Juba and were shot dead by a member of the Camel Corps. They assured the Governor that they were no longer causing bloodshed.

The Governor-General replied that northern troops could not be taken away from Juba or British troops be sent to the south, but he repeated his guarantee that if they surrendered peacefully northern troops would not harm them while they took them under arrest. The Kaid himself would take the surrender and ensure that his orders to northern troops were carried out. Mr Luce would also be present as his (the Governor's) personal representative. He again demanded an assurance of obedience to his surrender order by 27 August, saying that otherwise they must take the full consequences of their refusal.

27 Aug.—Reports reached Khartoum of fierce anti-northern rioting in the towns of Yambio, Maridi, and Yei.

The mutineers at Torit in eastern Equatoria agreed to surrender unconditionally but asked for a further twenty-four hours in which to bring outside posts back to Torit. The message came more than six hours after the expiry of the Governor-General's time limit and as Government forces were preparing to move against the mutineers at Torit.

A representative of the mutineers arrived in Juba to receive the surrender instructions and left with them later for Torit.

29 Aug.—Change at Egyptian Ministry of Sudan Affairs and cessation of propaganda against Sudan Prime Minister (*see Egypt*).

Commission of Inquiry. The Prime Minister announced that a commission of inquiry into the mutiny would be set up and would consist of a member of the judiciary who was formerly a Palestinian judge, a southern chief, and the Khalifa Mahgoub, former police officer and deputy Agent in London. The commission would be advised by two military assessors appointed by the Kaid.

Self-determination. Parliament approved unanimously a motion declaring that a direct plebiscite was the best method of ascertaining the wishes of the Sudanese regarding self-determination.

Ministerial Change. The resignation of the southern Minister of Transport, Dak Dei, and his replacement by another southerner, Philomon Majók, was announced.

The Prime Minister said in Parliament that Major Salem's request to the British Government that Egyptian and British troops be used to suppress the mutiny was 'abhorred by all Sudanese'.

30 Aug.—Units of the Sudan Defence Force, on entering Torit to round up surrendering mutineers, found that the main body had left the town and dispersed into the surrounding country. Only two officers and a handful of soldiers were there to surrender.

Reports from the south showed that a strong group of mutineers was still holding out at Kapoeta, about seventy-five miles east of Torit, and a smaller one at Loelli in the extreme east of the province.

31 Aug.—An official statement said that 'a few' mutineers surrendered at Torit and that most of them had fled to neighbouring villages. Eleven northerners had been found killed at Torit, seven of them officers of the Sudan Defence Force and the remainder employees of the Ministry of Education.

SYRIA. 18 Aug.—New President. Mr Shukri El Kuwatli was elected President by the Chamber in the second ballot, by 91 votes against 41 for Mr Khaled Al Azm, after failing to secure a two-thirds majority in the first.

Ministerial Resignation. Mr Khaled al Azm tendered his resignation as Foreign Minister and acting Defence Minister to President Haslem et Atassi, ignoring the Prime Minister, Mr Sabri Assali, whom he accused of violating the coalition agreement.

19 Aug.—Opposition Bloc. It was announced that the forty-one deputies who had voted against the election of Shukri el-Kuwatly had formed a new Opposition bloc including the Resurrection Party led by Akram Hourani, the Democratic Bloc led by Khaled el-Azm, and the Communist Party led by Khalid Bakdash.

TUNISIA. 27 Aug.—French troops lost nine dead and eleven wounded in a violent engagement in the Djebel Bou Ramli with a band of about 200 rebels believed to have crossed the frontier from Algeria. The rebels left twelve dead but their total casualties were believed to be higher.

31 Aug.—Exchange of instruments of ratification of Franco-Tunisian agreements (*see France*).

TURKEY. 24 Aug.—Cyprus. The British Embassy received a Note from the Government on the situation in Cyprus and the dangers to which the Turkish minority there was being exposed by acts of terrorism.

Cyprus. Mr Menderes, Prime Minister, in a statement on Cyprus, said that the recent Turkish Note to Britain should not be regarded as an attempt at interference in British rights and jurisdiction but merely as an expression of concern for the safety of Turks in Cyprus. Turkey had so far refrained from departing from caution and calm in the matter out of regard for Turco-Greek friendship and the alliance so essential to the two countries' common interests. He spoke now in the hope that some solution might be found before the question reached an irremediable stage. As a result of deliberate and systematic incitement the situation in the island had much deteriorated, and there was a rumour that on 28 August disturbances might lead to a massacre of the Turkish population. Mr Menderes trusted that the necessary steps were being taken to meet the situation, but he assured the Turkish population that whatever happened they would not be left unprotected.

After referring to the argument that a majority of the population were Greek Mr Menderes said this majority criterion could not override other geographical, political, economic, and strategic considerations. He recalled that at the time of the Lausanne conference Greece had refused

Turkey (*continued*)

a Turkish proposal for a plebiscite for western Thrace, and after the first world war she had attempted to conquer Anatolia where the attempt could surely not be justified on the majority basis.

Turkey was anxious to continue Turco-Greek co-operation and friendship, Mr Menderes said. He realized that the Greek Government might be faced with troubles and difficulties but they should be met in a manner not disturbing to neighbours or world peace. The Turkish Anatolian coast was surrounded by the advanced posts of a foreign country, and Cyprus was the only area free from danger. 'Consequently the Turkish thesis which will be put forward at the London conference is that the maintenance of the *status quo* is the minimum acceptable to Turkey; if a change occurs in the status of the island it should revert to Turkey.' The pressure exerted by irresponsible persons in the Greek Government had been going on for months, but there were limits to forbearance for such tactics and 'we cannot understand how a Government can treat a provincial cleric like an independent State and bow to his wishes. In any case I want to emphasize that neither today nor tomorrow could we accept a status for Cyprus incompatible with the interests of Turkey'.

26 Aug.—The leaders of the two Opposition parties—the People's Party and the National Party—issued statements fully endorsing the Prime Minister's declaration about Cyprus.

UGANDA. 24 Aug.—**Buganda.** The Great Lukiko of Buganda elected by a narrow majority Mr Mikaeri Kintu as the first Katikiro (Chief Minister) under the new constitution.

UNITED NATIONS

23 Aug.—**North Africa.** Seventeen Asian, Arab, and African countries, including Turkey, joined in an appeal to the Secretary-General, Mr Hammarskjöld, to use his good offices to halt the fighting in Algeria and Morocco.

Disarmament Commission

29 Aug.—The Disarmament Commission sub-committee, consisting of delegates of Britain, Canada, France, the Soviet Union, and the United States resumed in New York the discussions adjourned in London on 18 May.

Mr Lodge (United States) submitted and developed the proposal outlined at Geneva by President Eisenhower for an exchange of blue-prints of military establishments and for the provision of facilities for aerial inspection of bases. He said the United States was ready to submit a paper setting out the proposals in more detail, and he declared that his country was prepared to put the plan into immediate effect as between the United States and Russia.

Mr Nutting (Britain) introduced the plan outlined by Sir Anthony Eden at Geneva for a system of joint inspection of the forces confronting each other in Europe as well as practical measures for putting it into

operation. He said the Soviet plan of 10 May did not go far enough to meet security requirements, and explained the British view that the control organ must have the right of full information about inspection of (1) numbers of armed forces and their equipment; (2) conventional land, sea, and air armaments, including certain categories of civilian aircraft and shipping; (3) military installations, including barracks, ordnance depots, dockyards, and airfields; (4) factories capable of making armaments; (5) nuclear installations and reactors; and (6) plants capable of making chemical and biological weapons. Furthermore, the control organ should have the right of aerial reconnaissance, ground inspection, budgetary controls, and observation at strategic points, also unrestricted freedom of movement to, from, and within all States party to the treaty with the right to use the communicating systems of States being inspected and to possess transport and communications of its own, and the right of access to all objects mentioned.

Mr Nutting emphasized that what his Government had in mind was a pilot scheme giving 'practice in international inspection' which would be invaluable when the time came to set up an international control system to supervise and control world disarmament.

M. Moch (France) explained his Government's proposals for international budgetary control of armaments.

30 Aug.—Mr Stassen (United States), amplifying President Eisenhower's proposal for a United States-Russian exchange of 'blueprints of military establishments', said it was intended to cover information on the identification, strength, command structure, and disposition of men, units, and equipment of all major land, sea, and air forces, including organized reserves and para-military forces and a complete list of military plants, facilities, and installations with their locations. Ground observers would be stationed at key locations to verify the information and to give warning of surprise attack or mobilization. Each country would permit unrestricted but monitored aerial reconnaissance by visual photographic and electronic means. The exchange would be accomplished in progressive stages mutually agreed upon.

UNITED STATES. 19 Aug.—Bicycle Tariff. President Eisenhower announced a 50 per cent increase in the bicycle import duty.

Floods. One hundred and eighty-three people lost their lives in what were described as the worst floods in the history of the north-eastern States, following torrential rains after a hurricane.

20 Aug.—U.S.S.R. The State Department announced that Russia was releasing three Americans, including two soldiers who had been missing for seven years.

22 Aug.—Korea. The South Korean Ambassador in Washington, Dr You Chan-yang, defended the demonstrations by South Koreans against the neutral truce teams, saying his people could do nothing while the Czechs and Poles photographed defence installations in South Korea. Meanwhile the Communists in North Korea had built airfields, brought in hundreds of aircraft and train loads of artillery, and built up their ground forces to 1,209,000 men.

United States (*continued*)

24 Aug.—U.S.-Chinese Talks: Approach to India. It was learned that the United States had asked the Indian Government if it would be prepared to help with the repatriation of Chinese in the United States should agreement be reached at the current U.S.-Chinese ambassadorial talks in Geneva. It was also learned that the U.S. Ambassador in Delhi had informed the Ministry for External Affairs that because of the slow progress of the talks the United States was thinking of asking for an indefinite adjournment. Before doing so the United States wanted India to use its good offices in Peking to persuade the Chinese Government to announce immediately its intentions concerning the detained American citizens.

President's Conditions for Peace. President Eisenhower, speaking in Philadelphia, said the United States was engaged on 'a crusade for peace' but it had made clear at Geneva that there would be no true peace if it involved acceptance of a *status quo* which prolonged 'injustices to many nations, repressions of human beings on a gigantic scale, and constructive effort paralysed in many areas by fear. The spirit of Geneva . . . if it is to be genuine and not spurious must encourage all to a correction of injustices, an observance of human rights, and an end to subversive organization on a world-wide scale. . . The division of Germany cannot be supported by any agreement based on boundary or language or racial origins. The domination of captive countries cannot longer be justified by any claim that this is needed for purposes of security. An international political machine operating within the borders of sovereign nations for their political and ideological subversion cannot be explained away as a cultural movement'. The kind of peace America wanted was 'an enduring international environment based on justice and security . . . for the advancement of human standards'. On trial before the bar of the world were the American and Communist systems, each claiming that it sought such a peace. The final judgment would depend as much on the progress within their own borders and on their proved capacity to help others as on the tranquillity of their relations with foreign countries.

Budget. Mr Humphrey, Secretary of the Treasury, presented the revised estimates for the 1956 budget in which the expected deficit, estimated at \$2,400 m. in January, had been reduced to \$1,700 m.—the lowest in the past five years and only 3 per cent of the total budget. The reduction was the result of an estimated increase in revenue of \$2,100 m. deriving from higher incomes and profits, accompanied by an estimated increase in expenditure of \$1,400 m., largely due to increased agricultural price supports. The defence budget was reduced by \$1,700 m. from the 1955 figure of \$38,700 m.

25 Aug.—British Aircraft. A Defence Department spokesman expressed disagreement with criticisms of certain British aircraft which had appeared in a report by Mr van Rensselaer and two associates on the working of the foreign aid programme in connection with the final report of the Hoover Commission on Government reorganization. The spokesman said that the Department was confident that the British

procurement programme would prove to be a wise investment in spite of the contrary view of the van Rensselaer study group.

Flood Damage. The chief of the army engineers estimated the flood damage in north-eastern states at \$1,600 m.

Mutual Security Programme. In submitting a report to Congress on the Mutual Security Programme up to the end of June 1955 President Eisenhower said that there had been a 'marked increase' in the free world's economic well-being and defensive strength in the first six months of 1955. The report showed an accumulated total of U.S. shipments to thirty-five countries amounting to \$11,400 m. worth of military equipment including 7,575 aircraft, 38,400 tanks and combat vehicles, and 1,079 naval vessels, in addition to artillery weapons and machine guns. Shipments to Europe, excluding Greece and Turkey, for the year to 30 June 1955 amounted to \$1,300 m. while the accumulated total since the start of the programme was about \$8,000 m. The accumulative total of off-shore procurement contracts placed in Europe was \$2,600 m., of which \$141 m. was placed in 1955.

By mid-May more than 375 aircraft manufactured in Britain had been delivered to the Royal Air Force as the first instalment of a special aircraft assistance programme concluded in June 1954. The United States had paid the agreed total of \$85 m. to the cost of their manufacture. Another \$35 m. was being provided as a second instalment under an agreement signed in May 1955. The entire \$35 m. would be made available in the form of surplus agricultural commodities, and the sterling proceeds of the sale of the commodities would be used for the manufacture of aircraft in Britain.

The report said that since early 1951 N.A.T.O.'s military strength had increased from 15 to some 100 divisions in varying states of combat readiness. Aircraft had increased from 1,000 to more than 6,000 and ships by more than 30 per cent. Men on active duty in European countries of N.A.T.O. had increased from 2.5 m. to 3.1 m. The European members of N.A.T.O., excluding Greece and Turkey, were spending about \$300 m. on defence, about double the pre-Korean rate. As a result of the German defence effort these expenditures were expected to increase still further.

France. It was disclosed that the United States had made representations to France about the use of American military equipment against the nationalists in North Africa. Officials said that concern had first been expressed some months ago, but new communications had been addressed to the French Government since the recent outbreaks asking for information of any transfers of American material to North Africa.

26 Aug.—Proposals to Relieve Arab-Israeli Tension. Mr Dulles, Secretary of State, in a speech to the Council of Foreign Relations, put forward certain proposals for the solution of Middle Eastern problems. He suggested that an international loan, in which the United States would substantially participate, should be made to Israel to enable her to make due compensation to Arab refugees. The United States would also be willing to contribute to water development and irrigation projects which would help the resettlement of refugees

United States (*continued*)

directly or indirectly. To eliminate the 'pall of fear' which hung over Arab and Jew alike, he proposed collective security measures committing 'decisive power to the deterring of aggression', and said that 'given a solution of other related problems' the President would recommend that the United States should undertake treaty engagements in the area to provide a security guarantee. He hoped that other countries would be willing to join and that the arrangements would be sponsored by the United Nations. Prior agreement on what the borders were would be necessary, and the United States was willing to help in seeking a solution if desired. (The British Government had been informed in advance of Mr Dulles's statement.)

Chief Joseph Dam Contract. It was announced that electrical equipment contracts had been awarded to two American companies instead of to the lowest bidder, the English Electric Co.

27 Aug.—British concern at rejection of British tender (*see Great Britain*).

28 Aug.—French denial of use of American material in North Africa (*see France*).

30 Aug.—**Japan.** Mr Shigemitsu, Japanese Foreign Minister, who was on a visit to Washington, suggested in a speech to the National Press Club that the time had come for a review of the Japanese-United States defence relationship so as to put it on a solid partnership basis that would allow Japan to bear an equitable share of the burden. He admitted that there was growing pressure in Japan for trade with China but said that south-east Asia might be a more attractive market. Japanese efforts to conclude a peace treaty with Russia did not, he said, imply any desire for fraternization with the Soviet Union. Indeed he emphasized the danger of accepting Communist peace offensives at their face value because they aimed at creating difficulties and dissensions among the free nations.

Arab-Israeli Tension. Mr Dulles disclosed at his press conference that within the past forty-eight hours the United States had made representations to both the Egyptian and Israeli Governments urging them to refrain from force. He also said, in reply to a question, that there were indications 'of some reliability' that there had been Russian offers of military equipment to the Arab States. He said the United States could not feel happy over such a development as it would certainly not contribute to a relaxation of tension, but the Arab States were free to do as they pleased.

Mr Dulles said that the United States in informal talks with the French Government had shown interest and concern about the situation in North Africa but no official intervention had been attempted. On the subject of Korea, he said it could be assumed that the United States position was that the neutral supervisory commission should either be dissolved or confine itself to receiving reports on activities in the demilitarized zone; he was sure the roving inspection teams no longer served any useful purpose.

Turning to Indo-China Mr Dulles expressed support for what he

understood to be Mr Diem's position that conditions for free elections in Vietnam were not yet right. He was not opposed to elections if conditions of genuine freedom could be produced. If the elections were free he was convinced that the non-Communists would win, but the right conditions had never yet been created in a Communist-controlled area.

31 Aug.—Japan. Following three days of talks between Mr Shigemitsu, Japanese Foreign Minister, and Mr Dulles, a communiqué announced (1) that the existing mutual security treaty would eventually be replaced by one on broader lines, and that the two Foreign Ministers had agreed to consult in future on the progressive withdrawal of American troops from Japan as Japan's defensive capacity increased; (2) that twenty-two Japanese war criminals sentenced by United States military tribunals would be released on parole and the sentences of five prisoners be reduced, and that the question of war prisoners would be kept under 'continuous and urgent consideration'; (3) that it had been agreed that it was desirable to establish a formula to reduce Japan's financial contribution to the support of American forces in Japan over the next few years; (4) that Mr Shigemitsu had emphasized Japan's need to expand trade with other countries, particularly in Asia; and (5) that it had been recognized that American economic aid to Asian nations would help Japan to raise her living standards.

Mr Shigemitsu told the press that he was very pleased with the negotiations.

Air Forces. General Twining, Chief of Staff for the Air Force, gave a detailed report on American air power in a speech in Boston to the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

U.S.S.R. 19 Aug.—Note to Federal German Government on Dr Adenauer's visit (*see Germany*).

Agriculture. Twelve American farmers and agricultural experts who had made a thirty-two day tour said that their main advice to the Soviet Ministry of Agriculture would be to reduce manpower wastage which one member described as 'fantastic and impossible to believe without seeing it'.

Message of congratulation to Egyptian Prime Minister (*see Egypt*).

20 Aug.—Release of three Americans (*see United States*).

21 Aug.—Mr Khrushchev in Rumania (*see Rumania*).

22 Aug.—French War Criminals. It was announced that twenty-three French nationals who had been sentenced as war criminals were to be released in Berlin.

24 Aug.—War Criminals. It was learned that Russia had informed Denmark that she was willing to release Danish war criminals who had been held in Russia since the war.

30 Aug.—Report of Soviet offer of arms to Arab States (*see United States*).

YUGOSLAVIA. 20 Aug.—Albania. A Note was delivered to the Albanian Legation protesting against the killing on 7 August of a

Yugoslavia (*continued*)

Yugoslav shepherd who had crossed the border in pursuit of his sheep and who was killed by Albanian frontier guards while trying to return to Yugoslav territory. The Note demanded compensation and the punishment of those responsible, and it accused the Albanian members of the joint frontier commission of trying to conceal the facts of the incident.

24 Aug.—Albanian reply (*see Albania*).

31 Aug.—**Italy.** It was announced that Yugoslavia and Italy had agreed to release a group of each other's citizens as proof of 'developing friendly relations'. The announcement said that similar joint amnesties would follow.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

- Sept. 19 Round-table Conference on Malta, London.
- " 20 U.N. General Assembly, New York.
- " 26-Oct. 14 East-West Trade Talks, Geneva.
- " 27 Three-Power (Britain, France, United States) Foreign Ministers' Talks, New York.
- " 28 Four-Power (Britain, France, Germany, United States) Foreign Ministers' Talks, New York.
- " 29 Indonesian Elections.
- Oct. 23 Saar Plebiscite.
- " 25 Reassembly of U.K. Parliament.
- " 27 Four-Power Conference of Foreign Ministers, Geneva.
- " 27 Meeting of Contracting Parties to G.A.T.T., Geneva.

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